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Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By John Ward Fenno, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1902.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22, 1798. [VOLUME XIV.

☞ The Subscribers to this Gazette at Germantown, to whom, (owing to recent disastrous events) their papers may not be particularly directed, will be furnished with them on application at the Post-Office, in Germantown, whither an extra number, for that purpose, will constantly be sent.

☞ Remote Subscribers for this Gazette are requested to forward pr. post, the arrearages due from them respectively. Postmasters who may have received subscriptions are earnestly desired to remit the same. At this interesting and distressing crisis, attention to this notice will peculiarly oblige the Editor.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, September 26.

THE Mail for New-Castle, Cantwell bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George-town and Dagsborough, Delaware; Trop and Snowhill, Maryland, Horn Town, Accomack court-house, and Northampton court house, Virginia; will be closed at this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half past eight o'clock, A. M. until 1st day of April, 1799.

ROBERT PATTON.

september 26 d1at

Bank of the United States.

Philadelphia, September 21, 1798.

The public is hereby informed, that an Office of Deposit and Discount will be opened on Monday next, at the house lately occupied by SAMUEL RICHARDET, near the Market House in Germantown—where the business of this Institution will be transacted during the continuance of the malignant fever now prevailing in Philadelphia.

HENRY KUHL, *Assistant Cashier.*

september 22 d

Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Bank of Pennsylvania is removed to Germantown,—where the business will be transacted to-morrow, in the Union School House.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

september 4 §

Wanted to purchase.

APPROVED bills on Amsterdam, for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per Guilder. Apply to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

September 22d. 1708.

For Sale.

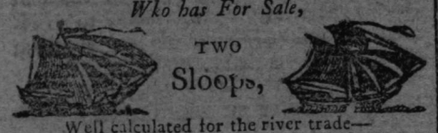
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,



TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Ced r frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

Ship & Insurance Broker,

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

Philadelphia, august 24th, 1798. §

City Commissioners' Office,

AUGUST 30, 1798.

IN pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May 1798,

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the first of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year, to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine street,

Also on Sassafras,

Mulberry,

And High streets.

Chesnut and Walnut streets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Fish houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar streets.

The Cellar under the City Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill with the lots contiguous thereto (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll gates.)

A stated meeting of the City Commissioners will be held at the City Hall every Tuesday morning ten o'clock, during the present epidemic. eo1m

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given;

A Large convenient, well finished house, No 225 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Wistar, with Coach house and Stables—— Enquire of *WILLIAM SHEAFF,*

No 168, High-street.

july 31 §

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Proposals under sealed covers, will be received on the behalf of the United States until the twentieth day of October next, by Jonathan Jackson, Esq. at Boston, Massachusetts, Tench Francis, Esq. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and John Swann, Esq. at Baltimore, Maryland, for supplying the following articles of cloathing, for the army of the United States, viz.

FOR INFANTRY.

8,448 Hats,
504 Serjeant Coats
504 ditto vests
1,008 pairs do. woollen overalls
1,008 ditto do. linen ditto
2,016 ditto shirts
264 Musicians coats
7,680 Privates coates
7,944 ditto vests
15,888 ditto woollen overalls
15,888 ditto linen ditto
31,776 ditto shirts
33,792 pairs of Socks
33,722 pairs of shoes
8,448 stocks of black leather
8,448 stock clasps
8,448 blankets.

FOR CAVALRY.

6 Musicians coats
26 Serjeant coats
26 ditto vests
104 ditto shirts
348 Privates coats
354 ditto vests
1416 ditto shirts
760 pair of Leather breeches
760 pair of stockings
760 pair of boots
380 Stocks of black leather
380 Stock clasps
380 Blankets.

1st. Every article shall be made of materials, equally good, and in form, or fashion, conformably to patterns for the same, sealed with the seal of the War-Office, and which will be deposited with the several gentlemen, empowered to receive the proposals, as above mentioned.

2d. Sworn Inspectors shall be appointed on the part of the United States, to examine and determine upon the several articles aforesaid, when the same shall be ready for delivery, with full power to reject every article, which shall not equal, in goodness of materials, or to be made conformably to, the fashion of the standard pattern for the same; and no allowance shall be made, for any article which shall be rejected by them, for the causes aforesaid.

3d. The proposals must specify the number of articles, and their kinds, which the party is willing to furnish, together with, the lowest prices for immediate payment in money, and also the prices, on the longest term, or terms of credit.

One third of each, and every of the several kinds of the above articles, to be delivered on the fifteenth day of December, one third on the fifteenth day of January, and the remaining third on the first day of March next; and the public will not be considered as bound to receive any of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, which shall not be ready for inspection, and delivery, at the periods agreed upon.

4th. The cloathing aforesaid will be received in the several states, at the places, and in the proportions following, viz. One third part of the whole at Springfield, Massachusetts, one other third at Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, or at Lamberton, state of New-Jersey, and one third at Baltimore, Maryland.

5th. No contract will be made, for a less number of each of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, than is requisite for a company, viz.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

4 Serjeant Coats
4 ditto vests
16 ditto shirts
1 Musician Coat
58 Private coats
59 ditto vests
236 ditto shirts
63 stocks
63 stock clasps
126 pair of leather breeches
126 pair of stockings
126 pair of boots
63 blankets

FOR THE INFANTRY.

70 Hats
4 Serjeant coats
4 ditto vests
8 ditto woollen overalls
8 ditto linen ditto
16 ditto shirts
2 Musicians coats
64 Private coats
66 ditto vests
132 ditto woolen overalls
132 ditto linen ditto.
264 ditto Shirts
280 pair of Socks
280 pair of Shoes,
70 Stocks,
70 Stock Clasps,
70 Blankets.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

War Department, 21st Sept. 1798.

West-Indian from Madeira.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed she is now discharging at South-street Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, *Peter Blight.*

Who wants to Purchase,

100 Barrels of good Prime or Mess Beef
100 ditto Pork
7 or 800 ditto fine Flour
4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

LANDING

From the West Indian,

A choice parcel of *Phelp's* old particular Wine in Pipes fit for immediate use.

august 15 §10t

☞ *Wanted*—A situation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a person regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Insurance business in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the West-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, —Please to enquire at the Printer's.

august 11

HAPPY DISCOVERY.

A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Disorder

The Yellow Fever,

As well as any other dangerous putrid fever, fever and ague, and other inveterate and complicated diseases, by the use of the

POUDRE UNIQUE;

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the most astonishing cures have been effected on persons judged incurable by all physicians. In a Treatise printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M. D. late Chemist to his Majesty, there are stated two hundred cases, where this most valuable remedy has proved infallible, in *all kind of fevers, pleurisy, bloody flux, inverate rheumatisms, sciatica, apoplexy, paralysis, yellow jaundice, ringworm, worms in children and in grown persons, whites, chronical head and stomach aches, hepatick and nephretical or stone cholic, the kings evil, scurvy and the most inveterate and complicated venereal disease.* It is likewise the best preparative for the small pox and measles; of the greatest utility for young as well as for elder ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in several of the above diseases has been discovered by chance, and so it has been in the *yellow fever* last year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured several by administering only *two* of the said *powders*, and lost not a single patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and attested by the here annexed certificates, whose original may be seen at *Andrew Hadfeg's umbrella shop, No. 131, corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets*, the only place where these powders are to be had, with proper directions for the use of them.—*Price two dollars.*

The usefulness and certainty of this remedy being so great for so many dangerous disorders, any person wishing to be provided with those powders, will please to apply very soon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if for a long time, or if ever any other *genuine* will be imported, the secret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated to, or discovered by any other person.

N. B. In the yellow and putrid fevers, this powder must be taken the second, or at least the third day.

We the subscribers, during the late sickness in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical assistance, we do hereby certify, that by a certain powder, called the *Poudre Unique*, we were perfectly recovered from the said fatal sickness, and from an experience of the happy effects of the above most valuable medicine, consider it our duty to make the same known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Mylus O'Connor,
Jesse Turner,
Christen Rebecca Dow,
Catherin Apple,
Ann Grover,
William Bills,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T. Donaldson, mast-maker.

Mr. Mahy's well known Plaister, for all kind of wounds and sores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Chesnut street.

august 8 2awtf

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; these situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2. 3tawtf

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

n Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shal be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINES.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.

For Sale by

John Skyrin,

Landenberger's Wharf.

may 4 eodtf

James C. & Saml. W. Fisher,

No. 13 ARCH-STREET,

Have for Sale

200 Casks best refined Salt Petre
Best London Window Glass from 10 by 8 to 12 by 10
Ditto Glass Ware in Casks assorted consisting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets, &c.

ALSO,

A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.

june 27 2awtf

CASTOR OIL.

Is much wanted; Those who have it to dispose of will find a ready sale by applying to any of the Apothecaries.

☞ A Quarterly Meeting of the Carpenter's Company will be held at their Hall on Monday evening next at 6 o'clock.

JOSEPH WORRELL,
Warden.

october 11.

FOR SALE,

SALISBURY.

A LARGE and well improved farm, containupwards of twenty-five hundred acres of level fertile land, remarkably well adapted to grass, and every kind of grain; there are now one hundred acres of Timothy meadow on it, perhaps not excelled, from which, I have cut this year between one hundred and eighty, and two hundred tons of hay; upwards of three hundred acres more of this land may be converted into meadow equal to that already made, the greater part of which may be watered at a small expence. There are on this land, a commodious two story dwelling-house, completely finished, with ten rooms and a passage, eight of the rooms have fire-places; a portico in front, fifty feet in length, and eight wide; a large paled garden, a well of excellent water in the yard, also a barn seventy-two feet by twenty-six, with sheds at the sides and ends, sufficient to hold sixty head of black cattle, a well constructed stable, sufficient to hold twenty horses; with every other building that may be convenient or useful for a large family; upwards of three hundred apple trees (just beginning to bear) of chosen grafted fruit, with a number of cherry, pear, quince, and damason trees, upwards of two thousand bearing peach trees. About one fourth of the land is cleared, and under good fence; the pasture lands are well taken, with red clover and other valuable grass. The remainder is in woods and generally well timbered. The whole is well watered, having several constant springs; and two streams running through different parts thereof, on one of them is a small country grist mill, and a saw mill. The purchaser can have immediate possession, and may be accommodated with twenty valuable field negroes, with horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and every necessary farming utensil. Salisbury is situated in excellent neighbourhood, and remarkable healthy, is twenty-six miles by measurement from Alexandria, about twenty miles from Potomack bridge at the Little Falls, and not more than twenty-five from the city of Washington, and on the post road from Alexandria to Winchester. A small part of the purchase money, will be required in hand; one, two, and three years credit will be given for the remainder.

Mr. Zaccheus Collins of Philadelphia will give any gentlemen who apply to him an account of the situation of this place. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Virginia, Fairfax county
September 24, 1798. 1aw.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.

John Travis,
John Waddington,
James Taylor,
Cornelius Comegys } Assignees

august 18 mwft1D

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented Dutch Servant BOY who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer.

august 4

FOR SALE,

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pip
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&stf

Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

Chintz Cossas	Maharazgungy
Chintz Guzzinas	Tookereys
Eliabad Bastas	Wrought Muslins
Long Drawers	

Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets

ALSO,

Carolina Indigo
Coffee in hogsheads

A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

John Craig,
No. 12, Dock-street.

july 14 mwstf

NOTICE.

Bank of North America,

August 28th, 1798.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post-Office every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

aug. 29 dti

SOUTHWARK.

October 8, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the District of Southwark have removed their Hall to the usual place, commonly known by the name of *James Litle's* School House, in consequence of the rapid decline of the Epidemic Fever, especially in the vicinity thereof.

By order of the Board of Commissioner
Wm. LINNARD, President.

Attest,
WILLIAM PENROSE, Clerk, *pro tem.*
October 9 6t

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. 6 june 11

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On the Premises,

On Tuesday the 23d day of October, 1798, at half past two o'clock, in the afternoon,

Several very elegant Situations for

SUMMER RETREATS,

Three and an half miles from the Court house near Frankford road, being part of the subscriber's estate.

These situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.

Any person desirous of viewing the grounds, will please apply to *HENRY HAINES* on the premises, or to the subscriber, at Mr. Richardet's coffee house, Germantown.

The terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of sale.

Should the weather prove bad on the above mentioned day, the sale will take place on the next fair day, at the same hour.

W. MACPHERSON.

october 9. dt2aO

Pennsylvania Hospital,

9 mo. 1, 1798.

NO person with an infectious disease, can be admitted into this house; it is therefore earnestly recommended to the citizens, not to send or bring any such patient to the gate, who is ill with the prevailing fever. Several persons having been sent here improperly, is the reason of giving this caution.

By Order of the Sitting Managers, } FRANCIS HIGGINS, *Stew'd.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Guard House in New-Castle, this morning, STEPHEN BOWDEN, a private Marine, belonging to the Frigate United States. He is about 36 years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in England, and by trade a Bricklayer. Prior to the 5th of June, the date of his enlistment, he resided in Philadelphia, where it is probable he will endeavour to go. Any person who will apprehend the said deserter, and secure him in any jail within the United States, shall be entitled to the above reward.

F. WHARTON, Capt. Marines.

New-Castle, Oct. 8.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my Detachment at Bordentown this day, a Marine, by name *George Rodman*, a Native of Ireland about 25 years of age five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complection, black hair tied; black eyes well made and quarrelsome, when in liquor is fond of singing—had on a blue seaman's jackett light pantaloons, cotton Stockings, round Hat, and had under his Pantaloons a pair of Nankeen Breeches.

Whoever apprehends and sends the said Deserter to the Marine Camp, shall receive the above Reward.

October 11, 1798 } HENRY A. WILLIAMS, Lt. Marines

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept from JOHN D. COXE, Esquire, president of the court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery for the trial of all capital and other offences in the county of Bucks; and HENRY WYNKOOP and FRANCIS MURRAY, judges of the same court—A court of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, will be held at Newtown, in the said county of Bucks, on Monday the 5th day of November next. All those who will prosecute against the prisoners in the goal of said county, are required to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just—and all the justices of the peace, coroners and constables, within the said county, are required to be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong, in that behalf to be done, &c. DANIEL THOMAS, sheriff.

Oct. 4, 1798. 3taw

FLOUR FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have also on hand at their stores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the post will be attended to.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

august 28. dtf

WILLIAM M'LAWS,

SADLER & HARNESS MAKER,

HAS Removed to the Corner of Chesnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years 1

august 25 §

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.
No. Eleventh street,

july 2: dtf

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

100 hogsheads RUM,

Of high proof and fine flavour

july 19

74 782

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Secretary of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the twenty-first article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, is, for the present, removed from No 54, south Second street, to a large two story brick house on the right hand, going up the Germantown road, usually called Masters' house

Those concerned are informed that, notwithstanding the prevalence of the fever in Philadelphia, daily attendance has been, and will continue to be given at the said office, until the return of the citizens; & that on the seventeenth day of November next, the term of eighteen months will expire since the day on which the commissioners assembled after which period no complaints or applications can *possibly* be received by them

Letters and inclosures post-paid will beduly attended *to by*.

PETER LOHRA, Secretary.

October 18, 1798. § 10t

TAKE CARE OF THE SWINDLER.

WE, the subscribers think it our duty to notify the public of the conduct of a man whom we conceive to be as great a deceiver as ever we had knowledge of, and whose drift appears to be, to cheat and defraud every person over whom he can by intrigue get the advantage. The person we are about to describe came to the state of Delaware about the 25th of last month, in the stage from the Eastern shore of Virginia—brought a wife whom he married about four weeks before, a step daughter and a negro lad—appeared here by the name of Henry Penn Wharton, representing himself to be the great grand-son of William Penn, the first proprietor of Pennsylvania; had told, as we are credibly informed since, in the southern states, that he was formerly married to a sister of governor Mifflin; that he owned many shares in the bank of Pennsylvania, and that he was concerned in three stores in Philadelphia; that he held in the right of his children, a considerable property in the Conestoga manor. Warner Mifflin, one of the subscribers hereto, travelling from the East shore of Virginia, at Snow Hill met with the aforesaid person, who introduced himself as Henry Penn Wharton of Philadelphia, mentioning that he had been in Virginia and the Carolinas, rehearsing to him divers respectable characters in the different states, which this subscriber new; and just as he was about to start from the public house at Snow Hill, said Wharton requested the loan of some money till he got into the neighbourhood of Dover, where he intended to stop till he should write up for his son to bring carriages to take them into Lancaster, county, in consequence of the fever in Philadelphia when he got 25 dollars. On his arrival at Dover, he wrote to Daniel Mifflin, one of the subscribers hereto, requesting him expeditiously to send carriages to take them to his house, about 3 miles distant, which was done; and he appeared to conduct so well, as to be respected by the neighbours, having lately married the relict of colonel Curl, of Hampton, in Virginia.

Notwithstanding his apparent genteel carriage, there were some things that excited suspicion. W. Mifflin setting off a few days after for Philadelphia to attend the yearly meeting of Friends, where it was natural to conclude enquiry would be made respecting this in some sort suspected person, he accordingly started the day after, under pretence of going to Downing's town, in Pennsylvania, after carriages himself, to take his wife and step-daughter up to Lancaster, purposing to return in 6 days Inquiry was made in Philadelphia, but no such person was known there; this circumstance was kept from his wife 'till the time appointed for his return had elapsed, when it was opened to her; she found means to get to his trunk, and found among some old papers, a certificate signed with the names of Warner Mifflin, Thomas Mifflin, William Miller, and Jonathan Mifflin, certifying that he was a member of the Friends society; that he was about to travel in to several southern settlements of Friends &c. We have very clear information, that when in the settlements where they lived southward, he pretended that he was a member; but very different when remote from them. Many clear circumstances have turned up since, to prove him a grand imposter, and a vile rascal, and not worthy of a place in the world; for since his departure, many exertions have been made to find out who he really is, and his place of abode. Some papers left behind in the trunk, afforded a clue whereby we have come at the full knowledge of him, from the time of his coming into this country. He came from Ireland into the neighbourhood of Lancaster, when about 16 years of age; his real name is Hugh Workman, and has at this time a wife and four children, within about 5 miles of Lancaster, in the most abject poverty, who have been seen very lately by Jonathan Hunn, one of the subscribers hereto, who went there in search of him, and who was there informed that he married a wife about four years ago in North Carolina, brought her to Philadelphia, and soon after took all her money, and left her to suffer.

The wife he married in Hampton of Virginia, is a woman of excellent breeding, whom he has also robbed of all he could get. There was considerable of money put into his hands by Thomas Martin, a lawyer of Snow Hill, to send to a client in Philadelphia, and some by George Ross, also of said place. He bought a horse of D. Mifflin and paid not a farthing, and borrowed a saddle of J. Hunn, and bridle of George Truett, of Camden.

The villainous swindler that we are about to point out to the public, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, corpulent, about 45 years of age, somewhat grey; he can speak the German language; has lost one of his fore teeth We think this ought to be published all over the United States, for the good of its inhabitants, as all are in danger from the ravages of such swindlers, and all printers are desired to publish the same.

WARNER MIFFLIN,
DANIEL MIFFLIN,
JONATHAN HUNN.

Camden, 10th mo. 4h, 1798.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED last night, a second time, from the Marine Camp, *David Luper*, a fifer.—He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket and vest, light blue overalls, a round hat which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his first desertion, and a pair of new shoes. he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, sandy hair fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip. His back is still sore from a flogging he got a few days ago. He may be discovered by his fifeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the Marine Corps.

October 17.

A Young Woman from England

would wish to engage with a lady, in the capacity of Lady's-maid, or in the station of a House keeper in a genteel family, or to a single gentleman. A good recommendation can be procurred from some of the most respectable families in this city. For particulars enquire at the printing office of John W Fenno.

October 19. *4t

☞ The Subscribers have removed for the present from Penn-street to Eleventh-street, between Filbert and High-streets.

Willings & Francis.

august 9 62w

☞ The Health Office is kept open night and day, at the City Hall, where every necessary convenience is procured for removing the sick and burying the dead

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Health Office, September 29.

Foreign Advices.

LONDON, August 15.

The celebrated general Bowles, the Creek chief, who visited this country about 7 years ago, is arrived, and is at his former lodgings in the Adelphi. He had been under an arrest for several years by the Spaniards, but contrived to get on board first a small vessel which, on its way to England, fell in with the Isis, by which he was brought safe over. He is in a bad state of health, and said by the faculty to be consumptive.

Should Buonaparte even be able to reach Alexandria without being overtaken by admiral Nelson, there is every reason to hope, from the nature and construction of the harbour, that his fleet cannot long remain in it with safety, and that it will ultimately fall into our hands. The following description of the harbour is given by a gentleman who has often visited that place:

"Alexandria in Egypt has a strange and strong appearance on a first arrival, the buildings looking as new stone in a fortified way, much alike, and all of that colour. The ponderous ruins of the old city are at one end, and a very extensive castle at the other: the top of Pompey's pillar is seen between each. The sandy shore being level with the sea; you see nothing of the beach till almost in the harbour, which is very precarious, being little sheltered and very rocky, the bottom so much so as to make it necessary to under-run every cable, and to moor opposite the castle with four, two a-head, two a-stern, lashed to others as far as your anchors are carried, and a buoy of some sort to each lashing. Thus every cable crossing each other, form quite a net, and would employ one ship's company two days at least to anchor; but it is a rule to send from the ships in harbour as many men as can be spared to assist the vessel coming in. It is so exposed, and there is so much swell sometimes, as to cause great confusion and distress, the ships to strike lower yards and topmasts, and if one anchor draws home, there are often ten or more, as they hang on each other and the only chance you have to save a ship and cargo is to cut and run out to sea. No boats can come off or land at this time, nor will the Turks try, as they wish to see your ship lost, in hopes of plunder. There is very little provision to be had of any kind; water is so scarce you are obliged to buy it at a dear rate, and the Turks, if you are not mindful, will put in salt water to increase the profits. The Alexandrians are esteemed the most thieving set, and the harbour as bad as any in the Mediterranean, though there are a number of ships of different nations which trade there."

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August 29.

A radiated military telegraph, invented by the Rev. Mr. Gamble, is to be affixed this day on the horse guards, to convey intelligence to and from Windsor and Oatlands, the seat of his royal highness the Duke of York.

The remainder of the curiosities from Malta were brought up to town on Saturday evening from Portsmouth; they consist of a large desert table, richly ornamented with emblematical devices of the place from whence taken and a beautiful eight barred row galley of silver, gilt wit figures to represent rowers, with every apparatus belonging to the vessel; it is considered as a master piece of workmanship.

A piece of machinery to opperate by means of a steam, is constructed near the Veternary college, which will stamp two hundred horse shoes in an hour.

Some years ago the Earl of Bristol relieved the father of the present keeper of the Castle of Milan, from pecuniary embarrassment, by advancing him a sum of 500l. and the son now gratefully repays his lordship's benevolence by the most humane attention to the noble prisoner.

The Countess Julia de Rochechouart, who went to France not long since, is returned to England. The object of her journey was to obtain for herself and children a settlement from her husband, who had lately obtained a divorce according to the matrimonial laws of France, and married his servant maid; which object we understand he has accomplished.

Great civilities continue to pass between the English and Spanish Admirals, by means of flags of truce, which only tends to prove that the Spaniards would be glad to make peace with this country, if they could shake of their French connection. But we fear it is impossible.

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Extract of a letter from Bombay:

"The late inundation of the Tappy, as may regularly be supposed, has occupied a place in most of the letters from Surat. By one who would not advance an assertion lightly, the flood said to have risen two feet higher than the memorable freshets in the 1787; another gentleman passed in a boat over the outward wall, between the Ornegan and Wariaw gates, when the situation in the mean while is confessed to be naturally low; besides the wrecks of villages, which were carried down by the torrent, there were observed five tygers, two elephants, buffaloes, and other cattle in abundance. It is remarkable also that of the several boats which had just returned from transporting cotton to this place, there was not one which arrived with any considerable damage."

Six thousand Monks, expelled from Rome, are said to *live* by selling eggs in Sardinia. The word *selling* is probably a mistake for *eating*.

—

Sir John Dinely, a newly elected *poor Knight of Windsor*, on his arrival late on Saturday to take possession of his apartments, threw the whole Castle into confusion. The Dean, who had been fast asleep, popped his head out of the window, and having satisfied himself that it was not a summons from the French to surrender, asked, in an imperious tone, who dare disturb the bishop of Norwich and Dean of Windsor at that unseasonable hour? to which the poor night replied, he would be very glad to exchange places with him.

REVIEW OF THE LAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

From a late English paper—Concluded.

There are two other leading articles in the ways and means of the yea, which have compensated for by defalcation in the produce of the new assessment, and which each of them tend to give to Europe and to the world, a just and proud impression of the real character and situation of the country. At the very moment of raising, within the year, in the unexampled mode which we have stated a sum of between four and five millions, by a compulsory law, the voluntary zeal and liberality of individuals has already added a sum of certainly above a million and a half, and probably approaching to two millions sterling.

As a solid pecuniary resource, this free will offering of a grateful and contented people, may be safely weighed in the balance against a year's plunder of the revolutionary armies of France. But if it is valuable in its amount, how much more so is it in its principle? How much more so is it, as a pledge of affection to the sovereign, and the constitution; of zeal for the country; of confidence in the government; and of a determination to make every private sacrifice in support of the national interest? Never did any nation speak its genuine sentiments in a language more likely to confound the hopes of those enemies who threaten to attack its security from abroad, or attempt to disturb its tranquility at home.

The other article to which we refer, is the temporary tax laid upon our commerce for the support of the war, with the general and zealous concurrence of all descriptions of merchants. A tax of this description, founded on the immense increase of our exports and imports during the war, on our undisturbed possession of the principal foreign markets, and on the complete naval protection afforded to this extensive trade, speaks at once the spirit and good sense of our merchants, our unexampled state of commercial prosperity in the midst of an arduous contest, and the unparalleled vigilance and activity of our maritime defence.

These measures have had the effect of shewing at once the power, the resources, and the determination of the country. They have naturally prevented, under all the critical scenes which have been passing, any depression of the public funds; and they have enabled government (at the very time when the means of borrowing were said to be exhausted) to complete the supplies by a loan of fifteen millions on terms the most favourable to the public which have ever been obtained.

The attention of parliament has not, however, been confined only to the new mode of raising the supplies for a single year. The plan for the sale of the land tax, and for applying the produce towards the reduction of the national debt, though vehemently oppoled by a few persons attached to their own peculiar opinions, has been clearly proved to be attended with no possible inconvenience to the public, or to individuals; and its progressive operation (besides furnishing a considerable direct pecuniary advantage to the public) bears the most direct tendency to aid and strengthen the operation of the sinking fund; to diminish (and as we trust rapidly the amount of funded debt in the market; and to facilitate future loans, and furnish additional and increasing means of exertion, in the event of the continuance of the war.

While we have thus effectually provided the pecuniary means of maintaining the contest, the military efforts, and inherent spirit of the nation have not been less conspicuous in preparing to meet and repel every possible enterprize of the enemy. It cannot indeed be doubted, that even before our increased preparations, any attempt at an invasion of this island must finally have terminated in ruin and confusion to those who undertook it. But considering the character of our enemy, careless of the lives of its own subjects; inveterate in its hatred of this country, and maddened at the view of our prosperity; intoxicated with its success on the continent, incapable of quiet, and unable to maintain at home its victorious armies. There was a period when this wild and desperate project, was not unlikely to be attempted. It would not have mattered to them, if, directing their expedition against different points, three-fourths of it had been intercepted and destroyed on the passage, provided there had been a chance that the remainder could effect a landing, before its strength (then not prepared as at present) could be sufficiently collected to overpower them.—Perhaps too, the false and impudent exaggerations of the few desperate incendiaries who wish to introduce French principles among us, might have really deluded them into the hope (which they at least professed to entertain) of finding auxilliaries and confederates in the bosom of this country. But even these hopes, vain and ill founded as they were, exist no longer.

The impotent malice of the disaffected has been exposed and detected. The sound part of the community is completely on its guard. Almost every man who has property, is armed to defend it; and the fidelity and loyalty of the great mass of the nation (untainted by all the pernicious doctrines so industriously propagated) is as manifest as their courage. When the threat of invasion was first ostentatiously announced, the army of England formed, the conqueror of Italy appointed his commander, and his divisions begun to be assembled on the extensive line of the coast opposite to this country, from Brest to the Texel, the whole armed force of every description (excluding the supplemental militia and provisional cavalry, neither of which were then embodied) hardly exceeded one hundred thousand men; and a large proportion of this force was raised only for a local defence of particular districts. The additional force which has either been raised, or trained and embodied, since that period, has augmented our means of defence by at least 150,000 men—above half of them voluntarily enrolled, and supported without expense to the public, and almost all of them applicable to service in any part where an attack is likely to be made.

It is not, however, so much from the actual amount of our armed force, or the extent of our preparations, however great and unexampled, that we are to calculate our strength and security. The military spirit the public zeal, the just national pride, and the manly and well grounded confidence which pervade and animate all classes of society; these are what really constitute our defence; and in the midst of the degradation and misery of so large a part of Europe, have taught our presumptuous enemy, that there is at least still one nation, which can neither be seduced by their intrigues, nor intimidated by their menaces, nor subdued by their power.

In Ireland, the prospect at the period to which we have referred was indeed alarming; and the crisis which has since taken place has been anxious and awful. But many as have been the calamities which have been brought on that country, and deeply as they must be regretted, this severe trial has perhaps proved its safety and deliverance. The state of that kingdom, so far behind us in manners, civilization, and industry, notwithstanding its rapid improvement during the last twenty years; the volatile character of its inhabitants; together with the circumstance of there being so few resident proprietors, and scarce any of that intermediate order which forms the link and connection between the higher and lower classes of society: all tend to fit them for the reception of those jacobine principles which foreign emissaries and domestic traitors have long been labouring to infuse. These arts had been too successful. The associations of United Irishmen, formed on French principles, known to be in direct correspondence with the enemy, placed under military direction, and sworn to the extirpation of all that was respectable in the country, was known to be spread through every province in Ireland, and in many parts to be rapidly increasing. They held out no particular or specific grievance; they aimed at no limited reform of any real or pretended abuse; but at an absolute separation from Great Britain; at the plunder and confiscation of all property; the destruction of the whole frame of government, and the erection of a jacobin republic under the auspecies of France. And they were eagerly waiting for the moment when the co-operation of French force, might enable them to make a great and concerted effort for the execution of their design. Happily before such a co-operation was attempted, unexpected discoveries led to the seizure of some of their principal leaders, and hastened the explosion of the plot. The struggle has indeed been severe; and, decisive as are the successes which have been obtained against the principal force which has appeared, we can scarcely yet pronounce that it has finally terminated. But we see enough to consider it as a circumstance of the first importance to the empire, that the crisis was not delayed; and the events by which it has been attended, give us grounds of courage and confidence, which had never been afforded to us before.

In addition to all this, the prompt and efficacious assistance from Britain; and the alacrity, zeal, and ardour with which the militia and fencibles of this kingdom flew to the defence of their fellow subjects in Ireland, forms an æra in the history of this country, from which we may consider the streagth and security of the British empire as augmented beyond calculation. And we cannot help indulging the hope, that this single circumstance is capable of awakening sentiments in both countries, which, when the present ferment is subsided, will unite them more and more in the closest ties of affectionate connection.

We have hitherto contemplated what has passed in both kingdoms, with reference only to our domestic exertions. To complete the picture, we should turn for a moment to our naval operations during the same period. In the midst of the menaces and preparations of invasion, we have seen all the principal ports of France, Spain, and Holland, submitting at the same time to be blocked up for months by our fleets, without daring in any instance to oppose them. Instead of being at liberty to detach an offensive expedition, they have been unable to convey ships or stores from one part of their coast to another. Scarce a frigate or privateer has stolen from any of their harbours, which has not fallen into our hands. One of the chief points selected for the collection of their invading force, has itself been the object of our successful attack; and their preparations, through the whole line of adjacent coast, have been, in consequence of it discontinued. Renouncing their boasted enterprize of invasion from the coasts of the channel, they have turned their great effort to the Mediterranean, and in that remote quarter have fitted out a mysterious expedition, which they trusted would at least have scope to act without molestation from our navy. The issue as well as the object of this enterprize, is yet uncertain: but we see them already trembling for the event. They know, that with a secrecy, promptitude and energy never exceeded, at the very moment when they thought themselves most secure in that quarter, and were menacing the British and Irish coasts, a squadron suddenly dispatched from Ireland itself, has enabled Lord St. Vincent to send a force to the Mediteranean, probably sufficient to disappoint this great and boasted efforts and perhaps to add another brilliant trophy to the long series of naval successes which have raised the maritime character of this country to its present proud pre-eminence. Pursued and surprised in the quarter where they least expected it, the blockade of all the other ports has notwithstanding been continued without intermission, and a new squadron is on the coast of Ireland, to meet any force which might, by any accidental circumstances be enabled to elude the vigilance of our fleets in the channel, the ocean or the Mediteranean.

☞ Any person in the neighbourhood of Germantown desirous of effecting Insurances at the Office of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, now opened at the North West Corner of Ninth and Market streets, may know the terms by leaving an enquiry at the house of Samuel V. Fisher, Esq. in Germantown

august 13. § 1w

Domestic.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 13.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE:

UNITED STATES.

The Editor of the Oracle seizes the present moment to inform his patrons and the public, that on Thursday last, at a few moments past 1. P. M. a most beautiful copper bottomed twenty gun ship, called the *Portsmouth*, and built for the service of the United States, was launched from the Continental Navy Yard, Langdon's island. The launch was conducted on the best principles of the complete ship-builder, and the ship deposited in her future native element not only with safety, but also with that peculiar grace, which commands the distinguished applause of the right worthy tar. JOHN ADAMS, esqr. of the Revenue Cutter, bade her welcome to old ocean by a federal discharge of sixteen guns; JOHN WARDROBE, esqr. of the private armed ship Cato returned the salute; and an immense concourse of attendant citizens manifested their pleasure by repeated huzzas.

The Portsmouth is to be commanded by DANIEL M'NEIL, esqr. of Boston, an experienced and valuable officer, who has done honour to himself in every former station; and, whose nautical knowledge and various talents are the surest pledges of not disappointing the public confidence. Captain Richard Tibbets, of this town, is appointed first lieutenant; capt. George Turner, jun. second lieutenant; and capt. Robert Oram sailing-master; three excellent officers, who cannot fail of reflecting credit upon their several appointments. The keel of the above ship was laid on the 4th day of July last past, a happy presage of supporting that independence on ocean, which her country has maintained by land. She has been completely built, coppered, and launched in the short period of *eighty five* working days. The dimensions of the Portsmouth are 93 feet keel, 31 feet beam, and she is pierced for 20 guns, but probably will mount 24, and rate as a light frigate, or sloop of war.

The Portsmouth was built of the best seasoned timber, under the direction of col. James Hacket, United States' Naval Director, and beneath the superintendance of col. Thomas Thompson, agent of supplies, &c. These two gentlemen have repeatedly distinguished themselves for the goodness of the materials, excellence of work, and promptness of execution. The able shipwrights of New-Hampshire, guided by their skilful hands, learn the true enthusiasm of labour, and reflect the highest honour upon themselves, as ever faithful and true.

It merits an additional record, that within the confined space of *fourteen months*, a six and thirty gun frigate for the Dey of Algiers; an elegant Revenue Cutter of 16 guns; and the beautiful ship Portsmouth of 20 guns, have all been laid at the keel, and finished for the water in the same yard.

Captain M'Neil expects to fit his ship for sea by the 1st of November.

It is to be hoped that the jolly tars of Portsmouth, and the hardy marines of our country towns, will volunteer their services on board, and that monsieur Talleyrand will honour captain M'Neil's bills at the sight of his guns, and thus pay a part of the debt which the terrible republic owes, to an injured, an insulted, and too long a patient and forbearing country.

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SPIRIT OF SHIP-BUILDING.

On Monday next, Jacob Sheafe, esqr, as public agent, and col. Hacket as naval director, unitedly raise in the same navy yard a six and thirty gun frigate, to be completely finished of live oak. And such is the contemplated spirit of enterprize and energy, of industry and exertion, that said frigate is to be launched in 230 working days. When every circumstance is maturely considered, European navy yards exhibit not more expedition in building; and the superiority of our work is confessed by all judges, on both sides of the Atlantic.

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THE TWO FORTY FOUR GUN SHIPS.

A gentleman of the first respectability and information has assured the editor of this paper, that the two forty-four gun ships, building at New-York and Norfolk, are progressing with the greatest expedition, and that both of them will shortly join their maritime consorts, who are supporting the honour of the American flag, and protecting the commerce of an unjustly insulted, and inhumanly plundered neutral, independent nation. A writer in the London Gazette makes the following handsome remark on our rising navy. "It is, says he, fully adequate to scourge the crippled marine of France, which hovers on their coasts."

Take Notice,

THAT I the subscriber, applied to the court of Common Pleas, of the county of Northumberland, at August term, 1798, for the benefit of the law of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the debtor to deliver up all his property, real, or personal, for the use of his creditors, and the judges of said court was pleased to appoint the fourth Monday in November next, to hear me and my creditors at the court of Common Pleas, held at Sunbury, and to give notice of the same for three weeks in Mr. Brown's and Mr. Fenno's papers, and in the Northumberland Gazette. Therefore, you and each of you who are my creditors, are requested to attend at said court, and appoint trustees to receive the property, and apply the same to their use, as there is enough, if not embezzled, to discharge all my just debts.

ALEX'R LEWIS.

Sept. 24th. 1798 1aw3w

PRINTING WORK,

Of Every Kind,

EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

At the OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

And forwarded agreeably to direction, any where in the vicinity of the city.

Oct. 13. d1f

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 20.

It is ſtated in an Engliſh paper, as a report, that if Buonaparte ſhould land in Egypt, a Ruſſian army will march againſt him. It certainly is ſo far probable, that the views of the French upon Egypt, and their plan, either of revolution or of aggrandizement in the Eaſt, will be oppoſed by Ruſſia, It is impoſſible that the gigantic pretenſions of France ſhould be viewed by the Ruſſian government with indifference, and the oppoſition of this power would in caſe of any attempt on Egypt or the Porte, be the greateſt obſtacle to her ſucceſs.

Mercy has at length triumphed, and Ireland may now be conſidered as ſaved to the crown of Great Britain. It would be unjuſt not to add, this has been done by the wiſe and ſound policy of the meaſures recently adopted reſpecting that unhappy country.

BOSTON, October 17.

Late and Pleaſing News!

☞ Laſt night arrived here the ſhip Packet, capt Trott, in 22 days from Liverpool—by the attention of the captain and paſſengers, we have received papers to Sept 11, *(very late.)* From them it will be ſeen that the poor devils of Frenchmen who have landed in Ireland, have met the fate they merited; and that the Iriſh inſurrection is, as it ought to be in the preſent ſituation of the world, ſuppreſſed. Of Buonaparte, we have taken a paragraph from the Courier of Sept 11.

Official Accounts.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant-general Lake to capt Taylor, private ſecretary to his excellency the lord lieutenant, dated Camp, near Ballinamuck, Sept 8, 1798.

"SIR,

"I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the lord lieutenant, that finding upon my arrival at Ballaghy, that the French army had paſſed that place from Caſtlebar, I immediately followed them to watch their motions. Lieutenant-colonel Crawford, who commanded my advanced corps, compoſed of detachments of Hompeſch's and the firſt fencible cavalry, by great vigilence and activity, hung ſo cloſe upon their rear, that they could not eſcape from me although they drove the country, and carried with them all the horſes.

"After four days and nights moſt ſevere marching, my column conſiſting of Carabineers detachments of the 23d light dragoons, the 1ſt fencible light dragoons, and the Roxburgh fencible dragoons, under the command of col. ſir Thomas Chapman, lieutenant colonel Maxwell Earl of Roden, and capt Kerr, the 3d battalion of light infantry, the Armagh, and part of the Kerry Militia, the Reay, Northampton, and Prince of Wales's fencible regiments of infantry, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Innes, of the 64th regiment, lord Viſcount Gaſford, Earl of Glandore, major Roſs, lieutenant-colonel Bulkley, and lieutenant-colonel Macartney, arrived at Cloone, about 7 o'clock this morning, where having received directions to follow the enemy on the ſame line, whilſt his excellency moved by the lower road, to intercept them, I advanced, having previouſly detached the Monaghan light company, mounted behind dragoons, to harraſs their rear.

"Lieutenant-colonel Crawford, on coming up with the French rear guard, ſummoned them to ſurrender; but as they did not attend to his ſummons, he attacked them, upon which upwards of 200 French infantry threw down their arms, under the idea that the reſt of the corps would do the ſame thing; capt Packenham, lt gen. of ordnance, and maj gen Cradock rode up to them. The enemy, however, inſtantly commenced a fire of cannon and muſquetry, which wounded gen Cradock; upon which I ordered up the 3d Battalion of light infantry, under lt. col. Innes, and commenced the attack upon the enemy's poſition. The action laſted upwards of half an hour, when the remainder of the column making its appearance, the French ſurrendered at diſcretion. The rebels, who fled in all directions ſuffered ſeverely."

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, near St. Johnſtown, Sept. 9.

Lord Cornwallis cannot too much applaud the zeal and ſpirit which has been manifeſted by the army, from the commencement of the operations againſt the invading enemy, under the ſurrender of the French forces.

The perſeverance with which the ſoldiers ſupported the extraordinary marches which were neceſſary to ſtop the progreſs of the very active enemy, does them the greateſt credit; and lord Cornwallis heartily congratulates them on the happy iſſue of their meritorious exertions.

The corps of yeomanry, in the whole country through which the army has paſſed, have rendered the greateſt ſervices, and are peculiarly entitled to the acknowledgments of the lord lieutenant, from their not having tarniſhed that courage and loyalty which they diſplayed in the cauſe of their king and country, by any acts of wanton cruelty towards their deluded fellow-ſubjects.

Ordnance, Arms, and Ammunition taken.

3 Light French 4-pounders.

5 ditto ammunition waggons, nearly full of made up ammunition.

1 ditto tumbril; 700 ſtand of arms, with belts and pouches; with a great number of pikes.

Officer wounded—Lieut. Stephens of the Carbineers.

Return of the French army taken priſoners at the battle of Ballinamuck, Sept. 8, 1798.

Generals and other officers,	96
Non commiſſioned officers & ſoldiers	748
Horſes, about	200

N. B. Ninety-ſix rebels taken, three of them called general officers by the names of Roach, Blake, and Teeling.

The enemy, in their retreat before the troops under my command, were compelled to abandon 9 pieces of cannon, which they had taken in the former actions with his majeſty's forces. G. LAKE, Lt. Gen

Names of the principal officers of the French force taken at the battle of Ballinamuck, September 8, 2798.

Humbert, General en Chief—Sarazin, General de Diviſion—Foutaine, General de Brigade, Faferure, Chef de Brigade, attache a l'Etat Major. Duſour, do. do. Autty, Chef de Battalion, Demanche, do. Tuſſaint, do. Babin do. Siberman, do. Menon, Commiſſaire Ordonmateur, Brillier, Commiſſaire de Guerre, Thibault, Payeur, Puton, Aid de Camp, Framair, do. Moreau, Capitaine, Wagueſtre General, Ardouin, Chef de Brigade, Serve, Chef de Batallion, Hais, do. Mouchard, do. Brand, Maſſonet, Officers ſe Sante.

RECAPITULATION.

Sous Officers	96
Grenadiers	78
Fuſilliers	440
Carbiniers	33
Chaſſeurs	60
Cannoniers	41
Total.	748
Officers	96

Certifie par le Chef de Brigade.
P. ARDOUIN.

Of Buonaparte's Secret Expedition.

Leghorn, Auguſt 13.

Letters received here to day from Naples, bring advice that the Engliſh fleet which ſailed to Alexandria without meeting with the French fleet, has returned to Syracuſe, in Sicily, and taken in freſh water; after which it ſailed again for the coaſt of Africa. It is now confidently aſſerted, that the troops of Gen. Buonaparte are landed, part at Alexandria in Egypt, and part at Alexandrietta in Syria.

NEWBURYPORT, October 12.

THE LAUNCH.

This day at fifteen minutes paſt one, our beautiful patriotic ſhip, majeſtically deſcended from her native land to the embrace of the watery god, without the leaſt accident. — She is called the *Merrimack*, will mount 20 nines and 8 fixes, is finely coppered, and the beſt judges ſay ſhe would not ſuffer by a compariſon with the fineſt veſſel of her ſize ever built. Captain WILLIAM HACKET, the conſtructor and ſuperintendant, and Major CROSS, the contractor, are entitled to all the merit which can be attached to their profeſſion.

Her head is a group compoſed of an Eagle perched upon the globe, ſupported on one ſide by an elegant figure repreſenting COMMERCE, and on the other by a beautiful female ſtrikingly emblamatical of JUSTICE, and in front is borne the arms of the United States. The deſign is excellent—and the execution does honour to the artiſt, Mr. Dearing, of Portſmouth.

A vaſt concourſe of people attended, to be witneſſes of the intereſting ſcene. A federal ſalute from the artillery peices announced to diſtant friends the happy iſſue of the launch. As ſhe went *joy* advanced upon the *anxiety* which at firſt was depicted upon almoſt every countenance, and ended in acclamations which made the air reſound on the the joyful occaſion.

The keel of this ſhip was laid on the 9th July, ſince which there have been 74 working days; and I dare preſume to ſay that from the ſpirit which has attended the buſineſs, ſhe will be ready for ſea in 14 days, as numbers of the hardy ſons of Neptune ſtand ready to enliſt under her worthy commander, and who have been long waiting for an opportunity to manifeſt their zeal and ability in defence of their injured country and ſeafaring brethren.

SALEM, October 12.

On Wedneſday evening, capt. John Devereux, in the ſchr. Rambler, arrived at Marblehead in 33 days from Liſbon. He informs, that Mr. Bulkley had received a letter from Mr. Humphreys, the American miniſter at Madrid, dated Aug. 15, ſtating, that an account was received there, that Buonaparte ſailed from Malta on the 22d of June; that admiral Nelſon arrived there ſoon after, and immediately ſailed in purſuit of him, whom he overtook about the 1ſt of July, when an engagement enſued, in which admiral Nelſon was defeated, with the loſs of three ſhips of the line.

Captain Devereux brought from Liſbon a number of Engliſh papers (which he gave to the officers of an Engliſh man of war from India, which he fell in with) and one of which, of the 18th of Aug. contained a ſimilar account with the above, received in England from Holland. It did not reſt on any official authority, and the Engliſh news writers gave no credit to it.

We have ſeen a gentleman who was at Naples as late as the 4th of July. Admiral Nelſon's fleet of fourteen ſail of the line paſſed that place about the 28th of June, in purſuit of Buonaparte.

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Conſiderably more than Half Drawn.

Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tueſday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-ſtreet, where check books are kept for examination and regiſtering in this, City of Waſhington No. 2. and Paterſon Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Nine	1,000	9,000
Ninetren	500	9,500
Forty-four	200	8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will ſoon riſe, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the laſt day of drawing.

☞ Note, the buſineſs of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office

may 24 w&stf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *OCTOBER* 22.

Hartford, October 18.

On Thurſday laſt, the Hon. General Aſſembly of this State convened at New-Haven. Elias Perkins, Eſq. is choſen Speaker, and Elizur Goodrich and John C. Smith, Eſquires, Clerks.

At the opening of the ſeſſions (we are informed) His Excellency the Governor made the following ſpeech to both houſes:

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

NOTHING very important has occurred of internal concern, ſince laſt I had the pleaſure of meeting you in General Aſſembly. Under the ſmiles of Divine Providence, although in the midſt of apprehenſions, we have hitherto been permitted to remain in ſecurity.

The executive buſineſs, which at your laſt ſeſſion was directed to be performed, for the immediate ſecurity and defence of the ſtate, has been accompliſhed. The quarter-maſter general has procured the military ſtores, which were ordered, and they are lodged in ſecure places of depoſit.

An animated ardour pervades the militia of the ſtate, determined to defend our ineſtimable rights, and ſupport the ſacred independence of our country. While this ſpirit exiſts, and a general harmony of ſentiment prevails, we may hope with the bleſſing of Heaven, to put at defiance all external danger, and to ſtand firm and ſecure againſt the arms of every hoſtile power.

A letter from his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts has been received, and will now be communicated, reſpecting a ſubject, which, from its importance, will gain your early attention; and which, I truſt, will obtain ſuch prompt concurrence in your deciſions thereon, as the magnitude of its object appears to merit.

Differences ſtill ſubſiſting between the United States and France, all our vigilance and activity will be required to guard againſt the arts and arms of that haughty and intriguing foreign power. Situated as the United States are, the arms of France are not to be dreaded: but their arts of ſeduction, and their intrigues at diviſion and diſunion, fill me with apprehenſion and caution. With thoſe arts they are indefatigable and powerful; in theſe, they boaſt their ſuperior ſkill among the nations; like the intrigues of Philip of Macedon, whoſe political artifices employed againſt the Grecian States, did more towards ruining their liberties and power, than that artful prince, in any other way could have effected. With this ancient example on our minds, as well as the very recent and melancholy experience of modern European nations before our eyes, let us be taught the neceſſity of guarding ourſelves againſt the fatal effects of foreign intrigues, party ſpirit, and divided opinions. Let us conſtantly bear in mind, that if ever we are reduced by the power of France, or ſubjugated to her will, or that of any other imperious yoke, it muſt be effected by the arts of diſunion and diviſion. A divided and diſunited people cannot be a happy people; nor can they maintain themſelves in an honourable or defenſible ſtate. Let union be our polar ſtar to guide our conduct, and true national independence our object, and the efforts of the world cannot prove ſucceſsful againſt the power of this happily ſituated country.

A thorough conviction of the juſtneſs of this idea, and the awful danger and fatal effects of diſunion and diviſion, will form my apology for dwelling on this ſubject. Among numberleſs other artifices which at this time are brought into operation, two great engines which are made uſe of by our enemies againſt us, are French infidelity and French philoſophy;—the one operating to the deſtruction of all religious ſentiments; the other unhinging every ſocial and human tie by which ſocieties are cemented:—both together, tending to introduce univerſal diſorder and confuſion. Theſe two horrid engines, the footſteps of which, alas! are but too viſibly to be traced in many parts of our country, form the moſt demoralizing ſyſtem that ever attacked the happineſs and ſocial enjoyment of mankind. In France the practice of this ſyſtem has introduced the exiſtence of every vice and calamity; and in that pretended republic, national happineſs,—I might almoſt ſay individual enjoyment, is ſcarcely known; certainly not to be realized. The ſituation of France at this time, preſents ſuch ſcenes of iniquity and violence, from this horrid ſource, as gives an awful and inſtructive leſſon to all ſurrounding nations who attentively view her conduct. Rather than adopt this fatal ſyſtem, how carefully ſhould we cling to our holy religion; the principles of which form an almoſt infinite contraſt with the falſe glare of this ſpecious an infidel philoſophy; and the practice of which, not only affords ſubſtantial happineſs in life, but gives the beſt hopes of futurity.

How admirably ſuperior to all the ingenious pretences of French philoſophy is that noble precept of our holy religion, which enjoins upon us the doing to others, whatever under like circumſtances, we ſhould reaſonably expect from them to us. In a ſtrict adherence to this highly preferable ſyſtem, we may hope to avoid thoſe ſcenes of vice and miſery, which France now experiences, and to eſcape that torrent of national derangement, which threatens to whelm the happineſs of the Old World; and is ſeeking to extend its baneful influence to this happy and diſtant continent. With a view to this idea, as well as on many other accounts, I appreciate the wiſdom and magnanimity of our National Government, in diſſolving on our part, thoſe ties of alliance with which we have been too long and too cloſely connected with France; and which happily for us, had been previouſly broken and outraged by that perfidious nation. An intimate connection with a nation of Infidels and Atheiſts, with whom there can be no foundation for faith or confidence, is to be avoided as the worſt of evils. A total ſeparation from the policy and power of ſuch a people, is an event devoutly to be wiſhed.

May that God who has been our father's protection in their days of trouble, and our deliverer from many dangers, ſtill guard us by his power, and guide us by his wiſdom; and while we ſeriouſly truſt in this divine protection, may we truly rejoice that the Lord omnipotent reigneth among the nations.

Gazette Marine Liſt.

Baltimore, October 19.

Arrived this day.

Brig Ranger, Captain Peake, from Briſtol, which he left the 8th September, for Cork, to join the convoy; but learning the fleet had ſailed, bent his courſe for it, and fell in with it the next day. Parted from it again on the 18th September in a gale, with five others, two of them for New-York, two for Philadelphia, and the Roba and Betſey, for James river, which Captain P. parted with off the Capes. The Ranger carries 16 guns, and ſaluted the fort on her arrival. Fall goods—Gittings and Smith.

The lateſt Briſtol paper Captain Peake brought was to the 1ſt September. It contains nothing but what we have already had

The ſhip Sally, Holbrook, one of the convoy, is in the bay, 35 days from Liverpool; as alſo the Patapſco, and a number of other veſſels.

On the 9th Auguſt, lat. 47 long. 26, 14, a brig of 22 guns (French), boarded the George Waſhington, Captain Sampſon, and informed Captain S that they had fallen in with, and had had an engagement with the ſhip Eliza, of Baltimore, about the 10th or 12th of Auguſt. The privateer had ſuffered much; and reported that the Eliza would have ſunk her, had not ſhe fired ſo high. The privateer robbed the George Waſhington of a main top maſt and ſeveral other articles. Capt. S. was not informed, to his recollection, whether the Eliza was bound to or from Europe, but that ſhe eſcaped being taken.

[It is ſuppoſed that the above was the ſnow Eliza, of Baltimore, owned by S. Smith and Buchanan, ſhe having left Liverpool homeward bound, on the 27th July, armed with 10 ſix pounders and 6 ſwivels.]

Boſton, October 16.

This evening reached this port, after a paſſage of only twenty two days from land to land, the ſhip Packet, Captain Trott, from Liverpool. She mounts 20 ſix pounders—and on her paſſage, has not been fortunate enough to meet with any French privateers. Paſſengers, Mr William Hope, Mr. Dawſon, and Miſs Ramſay. Left at Liverpool, ſhip Cumberland, Scott, and Accepted Maſon, Delano, for Boſton; Alliance, Wood; Caledonia, Mullaby; Two Brothers, Cummins; Cambridge, Nevin, for New York; Triumph, for Baltimore; Clothier, and Favourite, for Philadelphia; Rebecca, Moſes Myres, Warren, Fanny, and Jane, for Virginia; Jane, for Savannah.

On Sunday arrived at Glouceſter, brig Friendſhip, Captain John Woodberry, 32 days from Demerara. Sailed under Britiſh convoy as far as the lat. of Barbadoes, in company with ſeveral Americans, among them, ſchooner Hope, Hutchins, for Newbury-Port; Venus, Magery, for Salem (arrived); Friendſhip, Bartlett, Plymouth; Friendſhip, Moulton, Old York; Hope, Hooper, Portſmouth; Three Friends, Blanchard, Boſton. Captains Hooper and Blanchard loſt the convoy on the night of 15th September, in lat. 41, 2. A brig belonging to Portſmouth, Tibbets, Maſter, failed with the convoy for Tobago.—Spoke nothing, but frequently chaſed.

At Oporto, Auguſt 15, the Caroline, Taylor, for Plymouth; Ariel, Davidſon, Philadelphia.

The Diſcovery, of Boſton, 18 days from Charlſton, for London, was ſpoken with September 21, lat. 37, 40, long. 54, 41.

DONATIONS,

Received at the Tents near Schuylkill, for the uſe of the Poor.

Oct. 19.

One bundle of baby clothes, from a lady, name unknown.

One do. do. do. from Mrs. Rively, and five dollars, from Mr. John Rively.

One bundle, containing 3 ſets of baby clothes, each twenty-two pieces, wrapped up in a blanket, from a married lady, name unknown.

Four bundles of baby clothes, containing 163 pieces, from the ladies of Green Lodge, Neſhamony.

128 pieces of baby clothes, from ſeveral ladies in Lower Dublin Townſhip.

One large bundle, containing men, women and childrens' cloathing principally new, from ſeveral of the ladies of Columbia, Lancaſter county, being their ſecond donation, forwarded by Mr. Peter Thompſon.

5 buſhels of potatoes, from M. James Bringhurſt, ſenr.

PETER MIERCKEN,
Southwark, Oct. 20. *Chairman.*

DONATIONS,

Received at the Encampment at Maſter's place, for the uſe of the poor.

October 20.

Nine barrels flour, and four barrels rye meal, collected in Sunbury and its vicinity, and forwarded by Meſſrs. Jacob and Joſeph Sinton.

A bundle of newly made cloathing from Mrs. Hartſhorne, of Rahway, Eaſt-Jerſey.

Fifty-three pieces of infants newly made cloathing, from Mrs. Hazard.

Eleven dozen pieces of new cloathing, for women and children, from Miſs Lydia Parker.

Two bundles of mens cloathing, from Mr. Jeremiah Parker.

John Inskeep
Jona. Robeſon,
Iſaac W. Morris. } *Committee.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends generally, that ſo ſoon as the preſent ſickneſs will admit it, he propoſes to offer for ſale, the moſt extenſive collection of

LAW BOOKS,

he ever imported, or that was ever imported into the United States.—The laſt arrivals have brought him a number of extremely valuable and ſcarce BOOKS, and thoſe expected, will greatly add to the quantity.

October 22. co 1aw

Eight Dollars Reward.

A ROBBERY was committed on the 17th inſtant, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber in the townſhip of Solebury by two negro men,—they carried off a quantity of caſh; a pocket book, containing ſome valuable papers; wearing apparel, &c.—One of the negroes is a middle aged man, known by the name of John White, formerly a reſident of Philadelphia, has an impediment in his ſpeech—the other ſuppoſed to be a runaway, about eighteen years of age, of middle ſtature. Whoever ſecures the aforeſaid villains ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive eight dollars reward, or four for either of them taken ſeparately.

ISAIAH TUCKEMONEY.

Solebury, 10 Mo. 19th, 1798. ¶—3t.1aw

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

For the 21ſt to 22d October.

ADMITTED.

Elizabeth Zallinger — John Burts
Hannah ——

DIED.

Sarah Lukins — Lydia Tilton
Geo. Sanamaker — Elizabeth Zallinger

Remaining in the Hoſpital 57, 36 of whom are on the recovery.

Interred from city and ſuburbs	3
City Hoſpital	4
Total	7

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.
CHRISTOPHER DARRAH, *Steward.*

By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM JONES, *Preſident.*
Atteſt, TIMOTHY PAXSON, *Clerk.*

TWENTY-SIX new caſes of the prevailing fever, reported for the laſt 48 hours by 16 phyſicians.

DIED—At Germantown, Mr. ADAM FRANKS, of this City—a worthy member of the fraternity of Free Maſons.

——, On Thurſday evening laſt, Mr. Robert Milles.

List of all the Burials in the ſeveral Grave Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c.

[Collected for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, by *ROBERT PAXTON.*]

Names of the Burial Grounds.	Adults.	Child'r.
Chriſt Church	0	0
St. Peter's	1	0
St. Pauls	0	0
Firſt Preſbyterian	0	0
Second Preſbyterian	0	1
Third Preſbyterian	0	1
Scots Preſbyterian	0	0
Aſſociate Church	0	0
St. Mary's Church	1	0
Trinity Church	0	0
Friends'	0	0
Free Quakers'	1	0
Swedes'	2	1
German Lutheran	5	0
German Reformed Preſbyterian	1	0
Moravians'	0	1
Baptiſts'	0	0
Methodiſts'	0	0
Univerſaliſts'	0	0
Jews'	0	0
City Hoſpital	7	0
Kenſington	2	0
Coates's	0	0
Total for the laſt 48 hours	20	4

DR. YEATMAN'S

Anti-peſtilential Preſervative and anti-bilious Pills,

ARE earneſtly recommended at this Seaſon, againſt the Fevers that prevail. Prepared and ſold only by the Subſcriber, who feels it neceſſary to embrace this opportunity of acquainting the Public, that he received a regular education in the different Branches of

Phyſick, Surgery, & Midwifery,

Under his Father, and other eminent men in the cities of London and Briſtol, and (in the courſe of twenty-eight years) has ſeen the many good effects of this incomparable medicine, in Bilious, Jaundice, or Hepatic caſes, Dropſy, Rheumatiſm, Lues-Venerea, Scurvy, Worm caſes, Malignant and other Diſeaſes, proceeding from acrimony and obſtruction.

THE PILLS

Are prepared according to true medical principles, and may be ſafely taken by the moſt delicate. In boxes of a quarter dollar, and half a dollar, with directions, and ſeal'd with his creſt, cypher, and motto. None elſe are Genuine.

N. B. The anti-peſtilential preſervative, was uſed with great ſucceſs at London, Marſeilles, Briſtol, and other Cities, when they were reſpectively viſited with the PLAGUE.

In bottles of a quarter dollar and half a dollar, with Directions, and the Corks ſealed as above.

CHARLETON YEATMAN.

South Eaſt corner of Lombard and Second ſtreets, New Market.

october 2 1aw. tu

A French Claſſical & Mathematical SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on Monday the 22d. inſtant at that large commodious room formerly occupied by Mr. Leo in Norris's Alley, No. 15, nearly oppoſite the City Tavern; under the direction of Meſſrs. Smith and Chandler both of liberal education, and long experienced in their reſpective profeſſions—As they intend under the patronage of a diſcerning public, permanently to eſtabliſh themſelves in this undertaking, their whole ſtudy and attention will be devoted to the improvement of their pupils.—Theſe will be conducted upon the lateſt and moſt approved plans, through a complete courſe of academical ſtudies, or thoſe parts only that may be pointed out, as more immediately adapted to their particular views in life—Certain portions of their time will be aſſigned for geography, hiſtory, extracts, compoſition, and declamations in French and Engliſh, in order to form early habits of writing and ſpeaking with propriety—Viſits from parents and literary characters, tending to excite a ſpirit of emulation, will be gratefully received. The hours of ſtudy are from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M.

They offer to tranſlate the Engliſh, French, Spaniſh and Portugueſe languages; and to draw in their proper modes and ſtile, all kinds of writing, whether legal, commercial, or epiſtolary.

The firſt Monday in November, they alſo propoſe to open an evening ſchool for French, book-keeping, ſurveying and navigation, of which they have a practical as well as theoretical knowledge. As a number of French gentlemen will attend, the ſtudents of their language, by continually converſing with them, as well as their teachers, will acquire, along with the principles, a facility of expreſſion.

AVIS AUX FRANCOIS:

Meſſ'rs *Chandler* et *Smith* ont l'honneur de prevenir M.M. les Francois, quils ſe propoſent d'établir une Academie en Norris alley, No. 15; preſque vis-a-vis la Bourſe; dans laquelle on enſeignera la langue Latine, Angloiſe et Francaiſe: l'Arithmetique, la tenue des livres, la Geographie et les Mathematiques.

On fait auſſi toutes ſortes de traductions dans les dites langues: et donne lecons chez les particuliers.

Qu'on s'addreſſe a l'hotel de Mr. Vallette au coin de 4eme rue et Cherry alley.

October 17. cod tf

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expense than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose, also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14. 1amtf

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

TO be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and state of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another of Esopus' stones, of the best quality—and the most approved boults, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and encreasing custom: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost:

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality:

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Genesee flateroad passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a most eligible stand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Fulling mill, bark mill tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.
june 25 2aw2m

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Washington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previously sold at Private sale.

Those mills in point of situation for business and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick house, eighty feet by fifty, almost new, in which are erected four pair of Burr millstones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, completely finished and constructed in such a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the same time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a strong stone building, containing one pair of stones, and built in such a manner that the second pair may be put up with little expence. This mill is conveniently finished, and calculated to carry on extensively, country work, of which it gets a constant supply. There is belonging to the said mills 27½ acres of land, the whole of which will be sold with the mills.

One third of the purchase money will be required in sixty days from the day of sale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES,
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.
Georgetown, july 13. 22—3awts

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,
of the growth of 1794 and 1795
60 tons of Java Sugar,
In cannisters—for sale by
PETER BLIGHT,
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack
july 2 $

FOR SALE,

A FARM on the road leading to State Island, within four and an half miles of Philadelphia, containing 45 acres in the highest state of cultivation—25 acres of which is meadow, the remainder upland. There are on the premises, a new frame House and Barn, with an excellent kitchen garden, containing a great number of frit Trees.—Immediate possession will be given.

For terms apply to
Thomas W. Francis,
july 18. No. 98 South Third street.

To be Let,

An airy three Story Brick House,

ON the South side of Filbert Street, between Eighth and Ninth street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office—Enquire at No. 131, Chesnut Street.
august 10 eo5t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

	dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every chariot	12
upon every post chariot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phæton, with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains	9
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	3
For and upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,
Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at Germantown, 22d August, 1798.

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

☞ The Stamp Press is removed to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main Street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who wish any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
augusta 22

For Sale at Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES,

FOUR LOTS on Harper and Keith's wharf, in Alexandria, on the 26th day of October next, if not sold at private sale before that time. One of these lots is near the end of the wharf, twenty feet beyond which the water is two fathoms deep, about forty feet out three fathoms, fifty feet out the water is four fathoms, and grows deeper until it comes to the channel, which is about seventy feet from the end of the wharf. There is as much dirt belonging to the bank as will level the wharf, which may want raising about a foot near the end. There is in this sale an half acre lot very fit for a tavern; it is well watered, and an excellent stand for that business. This property will be sold for ready money, and altogether or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; it lays on the lower side of Alexandria, which is now improving very fast. A sketch of the ground may be seen in the hands of the Printer hereof. For terms at private sale, apply to WM HARTSHORNE, or to the subscriber, in Alexandria.

JOHN HARPER.
september 3 1aw8w

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the mercantile business in this city, wishes to engage in a Counting house or office, writes a good hand and understands accounts, can be well recommended and security given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.
june 21 3awtf

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.
ebruary 2. eodtf

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.
july 17 2awtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. ELEVENTH-STREET,

18 Bags Fresh Cloves.

Willings & Francis.
june 29. dtf

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War against Great-Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war; and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided*, that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided also*, that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Pursuant to the above Act*, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmit to the War-Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of Claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.
july 19 2aw6w

AURORA OFFICE,

October 10, 1798.

Reports having been circulated that THE AURORA was not to be re-published.—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the want of hands alone has prevented its republication several days ago; but that such arrangements are now making as will assure the appearance of the paper in the course of the present, or the first week of the next month.
8t

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Race Street.
august 6.

This Day Published,
And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chesnut-street,
(Price 1-8th of a Dollar,)
AN ORATION,
Pronounced July 4, 1798,
At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON*, in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.
By Josiah Quincy.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—*Justice*. That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by *Union*, *Spirit*, and *Firmness*. But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *disunite* and *enslave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the present."

Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78 by the late J. Quincy, jun.
august 11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
june 28 1awtf

General Post-Office,

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next inclusive.

1. From Pittsburg P. by Cannonsburg, Washington, West-Liberty, Wheeling and Willstown to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Muskingum, estimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

Returning—Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muskingum, by Chilicothe and Massey's to Maysville in Kentucky; estimated 140 miles.

Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Maysville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Returning—Leave Maysville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the first day of November next and continue until the first day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The usual penalties for delays and failures will be stipulated in the contract.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, July 13, 1798. m&th6w

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

SECT. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health-Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
tuw3m of the Port of Philadelphia.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT I did not mean to authorise Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.

JOHN TRAVIS.
august 7 5

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word *Land* upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start after the letters are left in the post-office.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, August 13, 1798. 5